us was now exceedingly particular as repredicting was now exceedingly particular as to predict the most select receptions. Whether the act that she presided over a fashionable school had nade her lose caste or no, she chose secretly to believe that it had, and for this reason let her the choice of the chose secretly to be the chose that it had, and for this reason let her the choice of the chose reason let her the choice of the chose that it had, and for this reason let her the choice of the choice black silk robes rustle only in the most

representable assemblages.

She greatly desired that her pupils should in bear the sacred sign of aristocratic arentage. She did not object to the offspring of parentage. She did not object to the offspring of straggling plutocrats; for she was wise in her gen-tration, and had seen more than one costly-laden amel squeeze itself through a needle's eye straight into the kingdom of the blessed. But she had strong objections to having her school lose tone.
Above all things, this washerdread and abhorrence.

Above all things, this washerdread and abhorrence.

And therefore she had been covertly distressed by
the application of Twining for his daughter's admission. She had "placed" him before he had
spoken three words to her. She always "placed"
with equal speed everybody whom she met for the
first time. He was a decayed foreigner, and she
abominated decayed foreigners. He was a person
who wanted to make his common little daughter
profit by the prestige of her establishment, and she profit by the prestige of her establishment, and she had a like distaste for all persons of this class. She oked at Claire's attire, and inwardly shivered. The girl had on a frock cut and trimmed in a way that struck her observer as positively saturic. The lovely natural wave of her hair had been tortured ner mother into long ringlets, made sleek and under the suffening spell of sugar-and-water, and pendant about her plump bare shoulders with a graceless vertical primness. But the head and front of the poor child's oftending was, in the sight of her new critic, a hat which Mrs. Twining esteemed a triumph of taste, which she had bought at a great bargain the day before, and which was half-amothered, from crown to brim, in small white roses, each bearing a little movable glass bead that that was meant to imitate a dew-drop.

Mrs. Arcularius decided, however, to receive Claire as one of her pupils. There had been a falling-off, of late, in their list. A good many sweet girl-graduates had gone of at her last commencement day. Besides, it was ed a triumph of taste, which she had bought at

off at her last commencement day. Besides, it was absurd to suppose that any flock could be kept from an incidental black sheep or so. More than this, there was a faccinating intelligence about Claim's face, with its two dark-blue stars of eyes, le musical servery in the child's timid tones on she spoke, that no diableric of millinery could

It soon proved that Claire's fellow-scholars were far from sharing this latter opinion. She was re-ceived among them with haughty coolness, varied by incidental giggles. She suffered three days of silent torture, and at their end told her father, in a on of tears, that he must take her away from Arcularius's school. The girls there all sed her and laughed at her; hardly one of them had yet even spoken to her; they seemed to think her beneath them; it was horrible; she could not stand it; it was just as if she had some disease and they were all afraid of catching it from her.

is one girl." sobbed Claire, with her arm cipdly breast, "that I know I shall slap or throw something at if I stay. She has red hair and very white skin, with little freckles all over it, and she a quite fat. She wears a different dress every day. and it's always something handsome but queer to look at. . . . I heard her tell another girl that all slothes came from Paris. She brings two checelate, that spirt out something soft and yel-low, like custard, when she bites into them, and soil her fingers. . . Well, father, that girl sits near and she is always making fun of hind my back, and whispering things about to the others that make them burst out laughing and watch me from the corners of their eyes. . . . Of course this is only at recess, but at all times, father, I can feel how they are thinking that I have no right, no business among them. . . . And perhaps I havn't. Oh, father, I want to be a lady as much as you want me to be one, but . . isn't there some other way of learning how? If you'll only take me from that dreadful place, I'il . . I'il go anywhere else you please!" Indignant, yet pierced with sympathy for his dar-

line, Twining promised her that she should go back no more to Mrs. Scularine's. Claire kissed how, and then put her wet check

egainst his. But an instant later she lifted her head. She had thought of her mother, who was paying a visit that evening upon one of their fellow-boarders, and at this very moment was stating to her hostess, with a sort of saturnine, bragadocio, that Claire's new school "ought to be a regular cost a regular tirst-class kind of a price."

"But mother?" said Claire, in anxious query,

what will she say, father?"
"Never mind what your mother will say, my

dear." answered Twining, in his gentle undertone.

And Claire remembered a certain night in Onehundred-and-twelfth-st.—a night which she had never really forgotton, as we know, and whose in-cident was fated sharply to revisit her through many an eventful year yet unlived.

But Clairs's tears were accreely dried before she

But Claire's tears were scarcely dried before she regretted the promise wou from her father, and asked him to revoke it. Her young face looked pale and resolute as she did so. Her brief burst of weakness had passed. The ambition to seize and hold any near means of advancement was already no weak impulse in her youthful being.

As it afterward struck the great keymote of her life, and become the source of every disits force had begin to stir secret centres and to pre-lude the steady influence which must soon impel

eaid, standing near him and holding his hand. Her head was slightly thrown backward; her month was grave and firm. She was so slender and fragile

was grave and firm. She was so sleader and fragile that it is solemn mood might have made one think, as he regarded her, of a hily that had found some art to cast aside its droop, while all its lightsome traits of stem or petal still remained.

"Yes, I mean it, father," she continued, with a very deep seriousness. "I have begun to climb the hill, and I shan't get tired so soon and sit down to rest. You told me I must not, and I won't. I do not want to sit down at all until I shall reach the op. . . But you can help me, if you will ; you can make it casser for me." She pressed his hand,
"Will you make it easier, father I' she said.

"Yes!" he answered. He spoke the word with-mt knowing what she meant. He could have soken no other at this moment, with her eyes fixed a him like that, and her chusing hand tense about a own. He loved her so well that he would have ed any peril to save her from any harm. She was faced any peril to save her from any harm. She was his cheer, his pride, his hope, his happiness. He thought her the most beautiful little girl in all the world. He had forgotten to tell himself that her mother made her look a guy in seaking to make her more pretty. To him she was always his innocent, blameless idol—his Claire, whom he had named after his own dead mother, known only in the idealizing years of early childhood. He never looked into her feel without feeling his heart here. ooked into her face without feeling his heart beat tride quicker. He had been in love with her from the time when he first held her, a new-born haby, and he was in love with her still. It was a love which had the best glow and thrill of those dramatic passions that make our tales, our tragedies and our passions that make our tales, our tragedies and our epics, only that by absence of the one fevered sentiment knit and kinned with these, it so gained in purity and unselfishness as to strip from all kint and over-praise the holier epithet of divine.

Naturally enough came Twining's afterthought, "What is it that I can do for you, Ciaire!" he

seed. "How can I make it easier?"
"In this way, father. Listen. I want to dress
fferently at school. I want to woar another freek -! know which one-I am afraid you wouldn't to oliect which it is if I told you. But it is not the ak merino which I have on now. Pink merino is
the necessary new hat with the white
eva is not more, either. I didn't think
this till I noticed how the other

Halloran, don't you, father ? Her husband used to work on one of the Harlem boats, and they lived lown near the river in that small red house, and here was a bee-hive in the garden and a horrid bull-dog that used to jump out of his kennel if he heard the least noise, and bark so, and try to break his chain. But little Bridget used to have pink kid hoes, though, to match her dress, and very proud they made her. And her hair was curled in that atiff way, just as mother curls mine. Now, father, I want you to let me brush all the carl out of my h ir except what it has of its own free choice, and to let me just tie it in a bunch behind with a dark which is rather shabby, perhaps though I don't mind that. And if mother cares to buy me anything new, I want you to go with us-say som Saturday evening when the stores keep open-and to let me use my own taste in choosing quiet and pretty things. But that will be after-ward. Pd like you to think, just now. only about to-morrow, you know. I'd like -But there Twining stopped her with a kisa. He

was smiling, but his eyes were moist.

"You shan't dress like little Bridget Halloran any longer, Claire, darling," he said. "Fil see to it

as soon as your mother returns."

He kept his word. When Mrs. Twining re-entered he sent Claire out of the room. She knew a storm was coming; she was glad to be away while it broke and raged. She went as far away as posse ble, into her own bedroom, two chambers off, clos ing the intermediate doors. Once, while waiting here, she heard the smothered sound of a high, wrathful voice. It was her mother's, no doubt. But she knew that, however hot the conflict, her father had made up his mind to be victor.

And he was. The next day Claire went to Mrs. Arcularius's without her white roses or her pink

"You look for all the world like a charity child," her mother said to her in graff leave-taking. I don't s'pose it matters any. You might as well practise for a short spell beforehand."

[To be Continued.]

GOOD FELLOWSHIP FOR YOUNG MEN WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN A GENERATION. THE WIDE, VARIED AND WROLESOME WORK O

A little more than thirty years ago the first A little more than thirty years ago the first. Young Men's Christian. Association was organized. To day these associations are firmly established in both hemispheres, and are represented in all the great political divisions of the globe. Notwithstanding the vigur and rapidity of this growth, it has gone on so quietly, ourside the commanding interests of the times, that the people have found little time or opportunity o measure or determine the relation of such a movement to the leading, publishingoin; and religious societies and leading philanthropic and religious societies and churches. The associations, however, have reached such proportions in membership, property accumula-tions and multiplied activities that they exact recogn

An analysis of the thirtieth august report of the New An analysis of the thirtieth annual roport of the Aver Book York Association for 1883, together with the Year Book of the Young Men's Curistian Associations for 1882 '83, furnishes a series of statistics which will naturally awaken the interest of thinking people. The movement furnishes a series of statistics which will naturally awaken the interest of thinking people. The movement is searcely older than a single generation. It is both religious and philanthropic. It uses at the same time the tea-room, the library, the popular lecture, recreation and the gymnasium among me working forces. It pretends to no charcally incadetian. It undertakes the work of the eyampasium among me working forces. It pretends to no charcally incadetian. It undertakes the work of the evangelist, the almoner, the catechist, but it neither ordatus nor fouches his sacraments. Clergymen have been numbered among its counders and unfilling supparters, and also smoog hose who resolutely resist its operations. Among the published lasts of officers, secretaries and active members may be found may names of philanthropoids known everywhere for the intelligence and frequency of their large benefactions. The membership is made up mostly of young men, in all stages of education in commercial business die. They are not beggurs nor often semeliciaries. They are in the longuity more time semeliciaries. They are in the longuity more pressure of forchiness for wholesome fellowaith. All shades of religious training men, harmonissis, and experience neither acctarian intusion nor the medilesome zeal of proselyting busybodies. There appear to be estatered ever the world about 2,700 associations, 132; in Rolland, 450; in Asia, 34; in Africa, 15; in Occanica, 26. These all find representation in an internstional Committee appointed at an annual world's conference, with its comminence are associations have not reported. Among tee 638 reporting, there is a membership of more than 82,000—preserving the ratio, an approximate membership is reached of more than 100,000. Some concention of the property accaminated may be reached from the inst that only sixty-ame associations report building

of these American associations, 237 report literacies with about 290,009 volumes, worts sibut,000, and formiture worts \$472,936. Three hundred and fitty associations report animal current expenses exceeding \$400,000. There are 387 general scorenaries constantly engaged in the work of the associations, with salaries averaging occurrent 8800 and \$600. Associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in 174 colleges, and 494 associations are of ganized in the strain of the extent and activity of this remarkable movement. Hardly less than half a million flows through its offices and treasuries every year. The amount is steadily increasing; but a trifling part reaches priverty of suffering. It is mossify absorbed in remarkable moving an agentic for a suffering. It is mossify absorbed in remarkable and ganized to prispective benefits and animities, as among many of the great scoret societies, nor may they be traced to any central enthusiasm of sect or durch. It is a security social anomaly, without precious, they are not traced to any central enthusiasm of sect or durch. It is a security social anomaly, without precious, they are interested the further progress.

The New-York Association is possibly the oldest in America, and forcement in wealth, membership, activity and influence. Its great building is the centre of scores of buys efforts and undertakings. It austians three dependencies—and forcement in the Bowery and a German such ty wide meeter in the big building. The association expended \$2,108 in charities and relief, and reports of these dependencies, distoured last year \$1,524. It has purchased two blocks in the Bowery for a permission building, paying \$72,500, sant proposes to raise \$70,000 work down current entity, with the courses of these dependencies, distoured fas

SAD EXPERIENCE OF A CHERRY-STEALER. A LITTLE INCIDENT OF RURAL LIFE AT WHITE

PLAINS.

There is in Westchester County an honest agriculturist extremely fond of cherries. He had occasion some lays ago to drive very early in the morning to white Plains. On his road he came past a villa with nemerous old cherry trees covered with fruit that hung in a tempting manner in ripe bunches over the sidewalk. Farmer Stiffback gazed at the fruit with the sidewalk. Farmer Stiffback gazed at the fruit with the sidewalk. Farmer Stiffback gazed at the fruit with the sidewalk. Farmer Stiffback gazed at the fruit with the sidewalk in the sidewalk and the sidewalk that involuntarity began to water. He looked about him and behind him to see if anyhody was coming, but it was searcely more than day-break and everything was bushed in repose. Seeing that the coust was clear Mr. Stiffback drove his light wagon upon the sidewalk under the cherry trees, and tried to "yask" some of them down with his whip. Naturally see only succeeded in knocking some of the jucy cherries over the palings or into the road. Recoming hardoned in his guit, Mr. Stiffback now resolutely ted the retax to the seat and mounted as nimbly as he could, being of a globose and bulloons conformation, on the east of his wagon. From this advantageous position he east, picked cherries, and proceeded to devour them with inconceivable rapidity. When he had caten all those within his immediate reach, he prospected a little for more, and as he was easting his eyes first in one direction and then in another, the thought struck him what a "ix" he would te in if any one coming along the road should ary "slang." Insoluntarily he uttered the last word sloud, and by the force of habit in exact, y the tone of voice he is accustomed to use when addressing his horses. The sid mare with the prospected a little for more, which men prize in horses immediately started of at the russel gad, and precipitated Parmer Stiffonck into Ese palings of the ruils whose fruit he had been stealing, crushing his hat and taking some of the skin off his wrists and neck, but not doi PLAINS. There is in Westchester County an honest

HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS. HIGH PRICES IN FULTON MARKET-STRAWBERRIES

GIVING WAY TO OTHER FRUITS. Those who dauce must pay the piper. Proba-bly nobody but the weather-beaten and experi-enced fishermen along the beach of all the thouands who visited Coney Island and Rockaway during the week, as they felt the strong, cool winds blowing from the ocean, had a thought that it was sending up the price of fish to the extravagant rates that are supposed to prevail only in whater and spring. Yet such was the case. All varieties of fish were scarce in Fulton Market yesterday, and the dealers said it was all on account of the wind. Large bluefish sold for 18 cents a pound, and were so scarce that the frozen supply was drawn upon to fill the empty void. The latter sold for 1212 cents. Soft crabs went up 50 cents a dozen; large ones brought \$2.50, and smaller ones \$1 a dozen. Hard crabs were worth \$4 a hundred. Everything else was in proportion. Cod brought 8 and 15 cents, haddeck 8 cents, white halibut 20 cents. bass 25 and 30 cents, and dressed sels 18 cents a pound. Live lobsters are 15 cents, fresh-caught salmon 35 cents, flukes and flounders 8 cents, blackfish 15 cents, and fresh mackerel 18 and 12 cents a pound. Pompano is quoted at 65 cents, Spanish mackerel 20 cents, king-fish 30 cents, and sheeps-bead and sea bass 20 cents a pound. Weakfish and porcies sell for 12 cents a pound, Long Island brook trout—the demand for which is about at a standstill—for \$1, and green turtle at 18 cents a pound. Frogs' legs alone are cheap at 40 cents a pound. Progs legs alone are cheap at 40 cents a pound. The National holiday made a big inroad on the visible supply of clams, but so great is the faith of the dealers in the magnitude of the invisible supply that prices did not go up very much in consequence. Large hard clams in the shell can be had for 75 cents a hundred; when they are opened \$1 a hundred is charged. Little Neck clams are 40 and 50 cents a hundred.

present nearly all grass cattle, the retail butchers charge for their prime cuts of meat the same prices that obtained during the apring. Some of the poorer cuts of meat only have been reduced about one cent a pound. Porterhouse steaks and reasts are quoted at 25 and 28 cents a pound; sirloin steak at 22 cents; prime rib roast the same; filets 65 cents, and fresh rump beef 16 cents a pound. Sweet-breads are worth 30 cents. A saddle of mutton may be bought for 24 cents a pound, shoulders are 10 cents a pound, hindquarters 18 cents, ferequarters 14 cents, backs 22 cents and leg of mutton 18 cents a pound. English mutton chops are 28 cents and Freuch chops 25 cents a pound. Hindquarters of lamb can be had for 25 cents, forequarters 22 cents, and a leg of lamb for 22 cents pound. V-al cutlet sells for 28 cents, while leg of veal, which is considered just as good eating by some, is worth 22 cents and loin of veal 25 cents a pound. Calves' heads and livers are 60 cents each. Corned pork is worth 15 cents, roasting pork 13 cents, tenderloin pork 18 cents and tripe 7 cents a pound. Boneless bacon is quoted at 18 cents and corned tongues 14 cents a pound, extails Si a dezen and reasting pigs \$3 and \$4 50 a

and New-Jersey spring chickens 28 and 25 cents a pound. Spring ducks can be had at 28 and 30 cents, turkeys at 25 cents, goese 18 and 20 cents and fowls of the barnyard variety at 18 and 23

pint of boiling water, add this to the stramed mixture and freeze.

Omelet Souffle a la Creme.—Four eggs, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a speck of salt, half a teaspoonful of vamila extract, one curful of whipped cream. Heat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and gradually beat the sugar and the flavor into them. When well beaten add the volks, and lastly the whipped cream. Have a dish holding about one quart slightly buttered. Pour the mixture into this and bake just twelve minutes. Serve the moment it is taken from the oven.

Black Cake.—Three cupfuls of batter, one quart of sugar, three pints of flour, half a pint of wine, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one cunce each of all kinds of spices, twelve eggs, three pounds of raisins, two of currants, half a pound of citron. Bake

UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORK ON THE HUD-SON RIVER TUNNEL, AND ITS PROGRESS.

A group of men stood on the pier at the foot of A group of men stood on the pier at the foot of Mcrton-st., North River, watching with wooder a violent frothing and bubbling in the water about thirty feet out, almostunder the bows of the occan steamer that isy in the dock. One of the men thought it might be the screw of the steamer making the commotion, but the supposition chicked a storm of ridicule at his expense for supposing that a steamer carried a screw in her bows; another supposing that a steamer carried a screw in her bows; supposing that a steamer carried a series in the own another suggested that the bubbles and foam were caused by fishes fighting down in the depths—a theory which seemed more plausible until a new-comer discipated it authoritatively.

"No, 'taint fishes doing that," said he; "it's men at

work down there."

work down there."

This seemed more improbable than the screw of the steamer, but the man, with the air of one who knew

what he was talking about, continued:

"Them bubbles come from pressed air down in the tunnel that goes right out under us here, and under the river, where the men are digging now. I don't know how they do it, but I'm blamed if I'd hke to dig down in such a place. Back over there is the place where the

THE TRIBUNE reporter entered the inclosure where the work on the Hudson River Tunnel is in progress, and at the invitation of Colonel D. C. Haskins, the father of the enterprise, made a trip down and into the New-York and of the tunnel. First be removed his outer clothing and put on a pair of rubber boots reaching to the hips, a flannel shirt and au old hat, transforming him into the appearance of a laborer in the sewers. Descending a ladder about twenty feet, the top of the calason was reached, where the air-lock is entered. This is a stout appearance of a laborer in the sewers. Descending a ladder about twenty feet, the top of the caisson was reached, where the air-lock is entered. This is a stout iron cylinder resembling those old boiler heads always lying loose around iron foundries. It is placed on a heavy foundation of brick; and in the dim light around, became and pertions of maculinery can be faintly seen. The man leading the way has a candle that he lights, and then he saks if you have ever had any experience with compressed air, and if you have not he tells you it acts "rather queer" and "amne people can't stand it," but if you feel it hurts your cars much you must take hold of your nose and pust out your cheeks. Then he turns on a faucet in the midst of the visitor's apprehensions, and the air rushes out with a noise as if a whole belier full of steam was escaping. When this noise has subsided he pulls open a round from door in the air-lock, that is just large enough to creep through, and there is a little compartment in which three men can be packed if they sit in a cronching position with their knees drawn up to their heads. "Are you ready i" the cuido asks, and then turns on the air that comes with a heavy fog and a cold rush and puts out the light. One's brad begins to icel as if it were swelling, and a roaring sound, as if water was trying to force its way into the cars, is gins to icel as if it were swelling, and a rearing sound, as if water was trying to force its way into the ears, is followed by a keen sharp pain that makes one hold the nose and the breath as well and pust out the cheeks until nearly sufficiented. By this time the noise stops but breathing causes a peculiar sensation; the voice sounds as if it had become separated a block or two from the body, and it is difficult to hear what any one clas says. body, and it is difficult to near what any one case says. This is the acclimation, so to speak, and the rest is comparatively easy. The candle is relighted and another iron door like the first is opened, and the reporter jumps through the bottom of the air-lock down beside a black hole that looks as if it might lead into a dungeon. Down this black hole are a pair of slimy ladders that descend fifty feet, branching off near the bottom to the floor of nity leet, branching off near the bottom to the floor of the caiseou. The sides and walls are braced and sup-ported by massive wooden trusses fully a foot thick that restore confidence by a glance at their strength. An electric lamp sitnes out from an opening in the side of the caiseon, and it is easy to pick one a way through the water into the shaft that starts out under the bed of the

Total sales

U S 4e Conpus 1907 | U S 4 5e Compos

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 Wallet.

mounted only to 131,900 shares. There was also

a general shrinkage in values, which, in a majority of instances, destroyed all or more than all of yes terday's gains. The active stocks, or those which

recorded transactions of over 10,000 shares, were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading, and

Union Pacific. St. Paul and Central of New-Jer-

sey were notably firm, and the last-named stock is exceptional, in closing higher 4 per

and barely stendy at the quotations.

Government bonds were neglected and prices are steady, although the bids for 312s are reduced 112

per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

| Bid. Assol. | U.S. car S. 1835 | 187 | U.S. 4. 1831 | 1832 | 113 | U.S. car S. 1835 | 187 | U.S. 4. 1831 | 1832 | 113 | U.S. car S. 1848 | 123 | U.S. 4. 1837 | 1832 | U.S. 4. 1837 | 1832 | U.S. 4. 1837 | 1832 | U.S. 6. 1838 | 1837 | 1838 | U.S. 6. 1838 1838

Virginia 6s deferred at 10. There were so transac-

declined to 7813 Texas and Pacific firsts, Rio Grande division, were firm at 7812, and New-Or-

leans and Pacific firsts, after 87, were still & up

tions ru city bank stocks.

SATCHDAY, July 7-P. M.

City de, New. ... 132 133 Cented RR. N. J. 192 183 Cented RR. N. J. 192 183 North. Pac nect. 894 North Cent. RE. 56 Pennsy vs. Raild 50% 50% 184 Lehigh Nav. ... 45% Reading gent at 96% 97 Lehigh Valley ... 71 714 Dat Wiss, pref. ... 77 67% North. Pac, com. 51% 50% Philad's & Eric. 21

only has been advanced for a distance of 175 feet, ex-ending under the pier and to that point under the ship's bows where the water was seen from the wharf bubbling

leans and Pacific firsts, after 87, were still 4 up at 8645.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance \$440,088, made up by a coin loss of \$503.355, leas a currency gain of \$63,267. The day's transactions covered: Receipts \$921,936; payments, \$1,362,623; currency balance, \$8,200,890; coin balance, \$115,425,174. Money ruled easy at about 2½ per cent, with exceptional loss at 3 per cent; at the close it was 262½ per cent.

The transactions of the Sub-Treasury for the week ended lost night resulted in a gain to the banks of \$1,446,717. Because of that the less of \$3,081,200 in specie and legal-tenders, which to-day's bank stalement of averages shows, was a surprise. But it was forgotten that the statement of a week ago showed figures for the total reserves considerably better than was the true condition at the end of that week. Last night the actual amount of cash-specie and legal-tenders—held by the banks problem was shown by to-day's statement. The loans show an increase of \$570,000; but that reflects the rising average of the preceding statement rather than the operations of this week. The changes noted call for a decrease of \$2,481,200 in the deposit line, but the figures show a decrease of only \$1,941,700. The net result of the statement is a loss to the surplus reserve of \$2,395,775 and leaves it at \$6,644,250 or \$1,659,175 less than it was a year ago.

THE NEW CRAZE.—Manager of the Parthenon: "And what experience have you had, my lord!"
Young Viscount Sattimbank: "Oh—I played Romeo at
the Jolity, lest Thursday morning. I was called before
the currian seven times. "Manager: "Exactly. Then I
think your lordstip may study the first servant in our
next piece. He comes in in the last act, you know, and
says 'Dinnar's ready '!"—(Punch.

THE MONEY MARKET

TALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE July 7, 1883. THE GENERAL LIST

| C. St. L. & P. will | Debug | St. | Low | Final | Biol. | Lank | St. | Common Packet | St. | S Imports of merch Total since Jan. 1...\$221.821.040 \$216,804,758
Exports of specie from New-York: For the week....... \$196,000 \$216,100 Previously reported.. 6,182,478 \$5,797.207 Total since Jan. 1 .. \$6,368,478 635,965,867 Total since Jan 1.. \$28,845,633 \$1,984,827 \$6,908,422 THE PETROLEUM MARKET. With fairly active dealing with Initiy active dealings the paper and the paper was made into yesterday. There was likely to influence traders, and the factuation active the unactiled temper of operators. The ranged between \$1.144 and \$1.13 in the mo

between \$1 13's and \$1 15 in the afternoon. The close was active and strong at \$1 14's.

The range of prices and the total dealings to-day here were as follows:

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD COM-PANY.—The transfer books of the 4 per cont Leased lose Stock Certificates of this company will close at the close of business on the 23d inst. to re-open on me moranic of July 2, next. L. A. CATLIN, Secretary, New-York, June 38, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Mcrchants' Nation in up its affairs. All no s-holders and other crown and other claims against the association for usy and other claims against the association for usy

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the purel and sale of Pestal Tolegraph Ca. souds and Sale of Pestal Ca. Souds and Sale of Pest

W H. JOHNSON,

BROKER IN PETROLEUM, UNITED PIPE LINE CERTIFICATES

\$5,000,000 6 PER CENT **40 YEAR GOLD BONDS**

St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company

Railroad, Land Grant, Terminal Real Estate and Improvements,
AND ALSO BY A CONFRACT WITH AND LEASE
TO THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., The transactions of to-day's stock market

Whereby that Company Agrees to pay the Principal and Inter-Principal due February 1, 1923. Coupon Interest payable Semi-annually February 1 and August 1.

Registered Interest payable quarterly on cent-than it closed yesterday. Northwestern and Manitoba were specially weak and closed with first days of the last half hour there were some recoveries from the lowest prices, but the market closed dull

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
TRUSTER.

Bonds issued in coupon form of \$1,000 each, with prevision
for the registration of their principal, or in registered certificates of any amount desired in thousands, the interest
upon which will be mailed quarterly, by check to the registered owners, in a manner similar to that adopted by the
Government for the payment of interest upon the registered
bonds of the United States.

The St. Paul and Nurthern Pacific Railway Company was
incorporated in 1874 (as the Western Railroud Company of
Minneseta), and has been in operation since 1877 from
Brannerd, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway Company,
axity and one-half (60 by) miles to rough Railroud Company, axity and one-half (60 by) miles to rough Railroud
tridends equal to over 5 per cent per annum during the past
dive years. Business in State bonds was coufined to sales of

tions in city bank stocks.

The railroad bond market sympathized with the dulness of the share speculation. The business generally was in small amounts, and prices present no significant changes. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general mortgages were 3s higher at 833s. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were steady at 72. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s were 4s higher at 75, and Richmond and Danville debentures rose 4 to 68. Wabash firsts, Chreago division, declined to 783a. Texas and Pacific firsts. Rie

PREXEL, MORGAN & CO., WINSLOW, LANGE & CO., DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

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